FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
inued till forbid, and charged accord-

the Editor must be post paid.

ner and Shoe Store,
IGN OF THE BIG BOOT, PERSON
FOUR DOORS FROM THE MARKET SQUARE.

UBSCRIBER has just received a Large
K OF
OTS AND SHOES,
g a very general assortment.—Also,
per LEATHER, skirting & bridle do.
Lining and Binding ditto,
d, Varnish, &c. &c. &c.
ich will be sold low for *Cash*.
ntlemen's Boots and Shoes manu-
m the best materials.
S. T. HAWLEY.
26, 1837. 60-3t.

le Classical School.
chool will be reopened on Monday the
October, under the superintendence of
from the District of Columbia, assist-
asical Department by Mr. E. Tripp.
efficient instruction, Teachers of ap-
lifications have been employed, and
of pupils to whom their attention will
is limited. The Committee therefore
this School as affording opportunity
adies for acquiring a thorough educa-
under a good moral influence.—Ref-

J. B. BUXTON, *Pres't.*
C. P. MALLETT,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
JNO. H. HALL,
T. C. BLAKE,
C. T. HAIGH,
JOHN W. WRIGHT, } *Committee.*
ille, Sept. 26. 60-tf.

Notice.
e of power vested in me by the last Will
estament of Robert Campbell, dec'd, I
blicly, at the Court House in Fayette-
e 13th day of November next, TWO
of PINEY LAND, well timbered, con-
0 acres each, lying on the South East
e Fear river, adjacent to each other,
ing the Lands of Jas. Cameron, Graham

n undivided interest, being one-
act of 500 acres, lying on Great Creek,
River.
act of 117 acres, on the South-east-
of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the
Mrs. Armstrong and McAlister.
pproved Lot in Campbellton, near

mproved Lot in Fayetteville, op-
Jail, and
ertile and valuable Possession of
reupon the dec'd formerly lived, con-
out 900 acres, lying on the Stage Road
tteville to Raleigh, and within ten miles
ner place.
months credit will be given, purchasers
ds with approved security, bearing in-
n date, and a mortgage on the premises.
ALEX'R ELLIOT, Ex'r.
ber 19, 1837. 60ts.

e of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.
d McEachern, vs. rie and Lucy doore. } PETITION *For the alteration of a Grant and Meane Conveyance.*
g made evident to the Court, that Lucy
, one of the Defendants, resides without
of this State, "*Ordered*, That publication
n the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks,
id Lucy appear at the next sitting of
, to be held on the fourth Monday of
r next, and make defence, if any she
he prayer of the petition."
s, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the Court
nd Quarter Sessions, at Office, the fourth
of August, in the 61st year of our Inde-
, A. D., 1837.
SDH. HOWELL, *Clerk.*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
turday the 14th October, will be sold at
Market House, that desirable property
ount, known as the residence of Henry
cupied at present by Mr. P. Pearce.
ash.
T. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*
19. 59-tf.

Bargains, Bargains!!
ING OFF AT ABOUT COST AND CHARGES.
Subscriber being anxious to close his bu-
s in Fayetteville, now offers his stock of
GOODS,
reduced prices. Those wishing to pur-
ill do well to call, the Stock being large
assorted.
wishing to buy on time, shall be accom-
3, 6, and 9 months.
—*Also*—
CK STORE, on Market Square, and a ve-
WAREHOUSE, on Liberty street.
bove Stock of Goods and Property will be
o private purchasers until the 15th Nov.,
t all disposed of by that day, will be sold
ublic Auction. Therefore, those wishing
ase will do well to call while the assort-
complete.
WM. S. LATTA.
mber 20, 1837. 59 6w.

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,
L be in Fayetteville on the 6th Oct. next,
or the purpose of attending to his profes-
e will take a room at A. S. Browne's, Gil-
treet. Persons wishing to consult him
ase call soon, as his stay will not exceed
days. He expects to tarry a few days in
ton during Court, on his way from the
19, 1837. 59-3w.

Children's Toy Books,
at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

Mrs. ELIZA A. HATCHEL,
RETURNS thanks to the Citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage she has received, and respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that she will resume her School, the 1st Monday in October next, in the house she formerly taught in, on Mumford Street. By strict attention to the education and improvement of the pupils, she hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. The following branches will be taught—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Parsing, Ancient and Modern History, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric and Astronomy, Drawing and Painting on Velvet, Satin and Paper, Painting with theorems, Japaning Transposition and Ebony Painting, Embroidery and Emboss Embroidery print work. Lace and Bead work in all its elegant varieties, plain Needle work, Ornamental shell, and fancy work.
Sept. 19. 59 3w.

Female Academy.
THE Fayetteville Female Academy will be opened again on the third Monday of October next, in the same spacious buildings at the foot of Hay-Mount, under the conduct of able and accomplished teachers; where all the various branches of Female Education, (Music included) will be taught; and where Pupils may be accommodated with board in a genteel family. Terms as usual.
THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 19. 59-tf.

Notice.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by John M. Stedman, on the 21st day of October, 1836, for the purposes therein mentioned, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, under the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 14th October next, the HOUSE AND LOT on Person street, occupied by said Stedman as a Dwelling House, Also, another Lot near the same and known as the Stable Lot. Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cart, Dray, &c.
Terms at the time of sale.
THO. J. CURTIS, Trustee.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1837. 59ts

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Ragland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full supply of the above articles, and all others usually kept in his line, made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
He returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers of the late firm, for the liberal support given them, and assures all that may call on him hereafter, that they shall be accommodated with the same kind of work, he having made all the best Saddles of the late establishment for ten years past, and having formed an association with an experienced Harness Maker, who has worked for the late firm for five years past, he flatters himself that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may call on them. All orders in their line thankfully received and punctually attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
MATTHEW N. LEARY.
September 10, 1837. 58 3m.
N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of M. N. Leary & Co.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

NOTICE.
AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837, I will expose to public Sale for Cash, at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, the following pieces of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz:

		TAX.
1	Lot on Hay and Winslow Streets, as the property of Peyton Linch, valued at $100	$0 50
1	Lot lower Fayetteville, D. G. McRae, and 2 polls, valued at $100	2 55
1	Lot Kennedy Street, Fred. Miller, 1 poll, valued at $400	3 00
1	Lot Hay Street, John Rathbone, valued at $400	2 00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*
Sept. 12th, 1837. 58-6w.

Notice to Land Buyers.
THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South West, will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 10th of October next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) the tract of LAND on which he lives, formerly the property of Hector McNeill, containing 540 acres, situated on Great Rockfish, south side, and 18 miles west of Fayetteville, on the old Camdem stage road.
One half of said Land is *well* timbered with pine that may be easily floated to the Mills below. It can nearly all be cultivated, and the soil is not excelled by any on the creek. There is a large quantity cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and also an excellent summer Pasture for cattle. The Water on the Place is first rate. I would sell the whole or a part to suit purchasers. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
JAS. McFADYEN.
September 9, 1837. 58tf.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Alamander Hunt, vs. William Gauntlet. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
Levied on William Gauntlet's interest in all the Lands of his dec'd Father, known as the Ned Gauntlet Mill Tract, adjoining the Lands of Duncan McNeill and others, lying on the waters of Joe's Creek.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Gauntlet, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, notifying the said Wm. Gauntlet, to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Richmond at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him pro confesso for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.
Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday in July, 1837. G. A. NICHOLSON, Cl'k.
(56-6w.—pr. avd. $2 62.)

Fine Watches and Jewelry,
SILVER PLATE,
Brittannia Ware, &c. &c.

JO SELPH having associated himself in Copartnership with Mr. Benj'n Pyle, the business will in future, be conducted under the firm of *Selph & Pyle.*
They have taken a Store on Person street, in the block of brick buildings, one door East of J. Selph's old Establishment, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where they are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of
Fine Watches and Jewelry,
And will receive by the first arrival from the North, a large and handsome assortment of
SILVER PLATE,
AND BRITTANNIA WARE,
Military and Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c., all of which have been selected with great care in New York, by one of the Firm, and are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
☞ They will continue to manufacture Silver Ware, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other work in their line of business. They hope, by their strict attention to business to share a part of public patronage.
JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.
Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf.

Transylvania University.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE Trustees having re-organized this Department of the Institution, by the re-appointment of three members of the former Faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS, late Professors in the Medical College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adjunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, the Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, with the following Faculty:
Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and James M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C. Cross, M. D.
Theory and Practice, by John Eberle, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Wm. H. Richardson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Charles W. Short, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D.
Each of the Teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matriculation and the use of the Library, will be $105. The Graduation fee, $20.
☞ Notes of all solvent State Banks, will be received in payment of these fees, from Students coming from the States in which the Banks are located.
By order of the Faculty,
JAMES C. CROSS, Dean.
July, 1837. 52-11w

Dwelling House to Rent.
A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.
C. P. MALLETT.
July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For ale,
10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by
JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*
July 19, 1837. 50tf.

BOATS For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Fayetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.
Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.
Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.
P. I. TILLINGHAST.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf.

Valuable Lands For Sale.
THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:
850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.
750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land; it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,
220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands; with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.
The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.
HECTOR McKAY.
August 15, 1837. 55tf.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,
For sale by
JOHN McARN.
July 22. 51tf.

Notice to Land Buyers.
THE Subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying on Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, thirty miles above Fayetteville, viz:
400 acres, two miles above Fox's Island,
320 do one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
230 do two do. above Aversborough,
4000 do Piney Land, including his Dwelling, on which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and within four miles of Cape Fear river.
All or any part of the above Land will be sold to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy. The Land will be shewn at any time by the Subscriber.
DUSHEE SHAW.
July 27, 1837. 52-3m.

COTTON GINS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
OF my manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.
JOHN W. POWELL.
August 16, 1837. 54-3m.

Sheriff's Sale.
WILL be sold before the Court House Door, in Moore County, on the 3d Monday in October next, the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1834, 35 and 36, and costs of advertising:

235	acres on Pait's creek, joining the lands of Carrol Brady and Robt. Wilson dec. valued at	$150
150	do on Governor's creek, held by Burton Dowd, joining Duncan McLeod's and James Worthy, valued at	250
100	do on Buffalow creek, held by Jacob Steels, joining the lands of B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
100	do do held by James Atkins, joining B. Boroughs and Jacob Steels, Sen., valued at	100
550	do on Lick creek, held by Neil' Mc. Leod, joining the lands of John Dannielly, dec'd, valued at	100
200	do. held by same, on the Waterry branch, joining the lands of John Ritter, dec. and Jacob Steels, sen. valued at	150
150	do on Tom's creek, held by do., joining the lands of John Cole and others, valued at	100
100	do joining Malcom Black's land, valued at	100
300	do on Little river, joining the land of Duncan Blue, valued at	150
150	do on Richland creek, near or including the Locust Spring, valued at	150
100	do of land on Little Buffalow, joining the lands of Johnson Wicker, formerly owned by Philander Burklow, valued at	50
5	do of land on the waters of Buffalow creek, joining the lands of Archibald McPherson and the heirs of A. Dalrymple, valued at	5
150	do of land, on the waters of Richland creek, joining the lands of Elizabeth Fry, Thomas Bryant & others, claimed by the heirs of George Graham, valued at	150
1625	do given in by Hugh Moore, dec., for the year 1834, valued at	2000
	do for 1835, same	2000
30	do on Lick creek, not listed, joining Dan'l McNeill and John Dannielly, valued at	30
100	do of land on Buffalow creek, belonging to the heirs of Sam. Perry, joining B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
200	do of land, lying on Crain's creek, joining the lands of Neill McNeill and others, listed by Dan'l McNeill, and valued at	200
50	do of land on both sides of the Locust Branch, joining the lands of Wm. Caddell and others, belonging to the heirs of Wm. Griffith, dec'd, valued at	50
	One House and Lot, in the town of Carthage, claimed by Angus McDonald & others, valued at	2000
	One House and Lot in the town of Carthage, claimed by Archibald Munroe, valued at	600
80	acres of land on Crain's creek, claimed by the heirs of John Armstrong, dec'd., adjoining the lands of David Graham and others, valued at	40
100	do of land on the waters of Crane's creek, joining the lands of Archibald Graham and others, valued at	50

EVANDER McINTOSH, Sh'ff.
August 9, 1837. 54-ts.

State of North Carolina,
Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.
Phillip Carroll vs. Algea Carroll. } Petition for Divorce.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that an alias subpœna in this case has been regularly issued and returned by the Sheriff of this County "Not to be found," it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that proclamation at the Court House door be made by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear as commanded by the subpœna, and the same having been done, *Ordered* that publication be made in the *No. Carolina Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer*, for the term of three months, according to law, requiring the defendant, Algea Carroll to make her appearance at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.
(51-3m) HENRY W. AYER.

State of North Carolina.
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.
Augustus Smith vs. George W. Yates. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
"No Goods or Chattels of the Defendant to be found, then summoned Absalom Powell as Garnishee."
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Yates is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear, plead, answer or demur at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of November next, or judgment will be entered up against the Garnishee, and the property in his hands condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.
Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the 29th day of August, 1837.
(*From the Minutes.*)
[56] CHARLES BALDWIN, *C. C. C.*

Blank Warrants
For sale at this Office.

It has been stated in the Missouri papers that an effort was making to engage the services of a considerable number of the northern Indians to be employed in the prosecution of the Seminole war to a conclusion.—The latest information on the subject of this alleged negotiation is contained in the following article from our latest Missouri paper:

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN, SEPT. 15.

A most noble answer.—We learn by a gentleman just from the Indian country, that the negotiation with the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians to go to Florida has entirely failed. Our informant states that, when the proposition was made, a chief rose and replied:

"Tell our Great Father at Washington we are sorry to hear that he is warring with the red men of the South. Tell him we, too, are engaged in a war of our own with the Sioux. They are killing our warriors and braves, and leaving our children helpless and defenceless; our lodges are unsafe, and our hunting grounds are filled with the cowardly dogs. If our Great Father at Washington will send us one hundred of his men, and help us to drive the Sioux from our hunting grounds, and to pursue them until they beg for their lives like women, we will pay our Father for his men as much as they deserve; and as soon as the Sioux are conquered, we will go and help our Father in his war with the red men of the South. If our Father cannot help us to do this, we cannot help him."

The officer in charge of this service not having the authority to enter into a treaty offensive and defensive, was, from the terms, compelled to forego any further negotiation.

Congress getting Sober.—The following symptom will be hailed by the friends of Temperance as a good omen, and by all classes, as an evidence of reformation on the part of a portion of our national functionaries:

"On Friday, the 15th inst. the select committee on the rules and orders, reported the following rule to the House of Representatives, which passed without debate or division.

"That no spiritous liquors shall be offered for sale, or exhibited within the Capitol, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto."

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY EXPRESS.

Van Buren Economy.—From the late debate in Congress we learn the following facts. We want our readers to observe that these charges were openly made by members of Congress on the floor of the House and were not contradicted.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana, stated as a fact, that the Government had paid $7000 for 40 cords of wood,—what will all honest Farmers say to this? He also said, that for a single trip of a steamboat on the River Apalachicola, the owner had received a sum equal to the whole cost of the boat,—and what will Mr. Grundy say to that?

He further said, from what he had heard he was satisfied that the public money had, in many cases, been worse than thrown away. Mr. Bond also, said he was informed that in a certain instance $20,000 had been drawn by a private individual, professing to be a Captain of Volunteers, who had presented all the necessary papers,—when in fact he had only 4 or 5 men.

Mr. Bond also said $80,000 had been granted on the mere request of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and soon after the same Committee asked for one million, and since wanted one and a half millions more! No wonder this Florida war costs so much, when we pay one hundred and seventy-five dollars for a cord of wood, and three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars a-piece, for a captain and five men in Buckram.

Three of the New York theatres have been closed within a fortnight. It is said that the stock company of the National (Wallack's concern) is superior to any other theatrical stock in the country.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Well would it be for the morals of the city, were they all closed—never more to be re-opened. It is, however, not likely to be so. And sorry are we to add, that seasons of pecuniary distress are the harvest seasons of these soul-ruining establishments. Never was distress in New York, and the country over, so deep, severe, and universal, as the present year. Never have theatres flourished as they have done amid all the ruin around us. Never was licentiousness so rife in London, as when death was stalking in at every door in the form of the plague. But we will not extend the parallel.—*N. York Com.*

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that Mr. Samuel Jaudon, the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, has been appointed the Agent of the Bank to reside in London, and Mr. Copperthwait, one of the Assistant Cashiers, has been elected his successor.

Mr. Rives, in his speech on Tuesday, stated that the Sub-treasury system now in practice in France takes one hundred thousand officers to carry it on, and that it will take at least that many in this country.
Balt. Chronicle.

Cotton.—The crop of cotton of the last year, already brought to market, exceeds that of the preceding year which had come to market at the same date by about 20,000 bales. There is also probably a greater quantity held back from market, in consequence of the lowness of prices. The produce brought to market, from October 1st, of last year, to about the 1st inst., exceeds 1,350,000 bales. The produce of South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina, has been inferior in amount to that of the preceding year, but that of Louisiana has been increased by more than 120,000 bales.—*Boston Daily Adv*

A constant member of the Democratic Republican family was asked which party schism he belonged to in the Democratic Republican ranks. Answer:—"I intend to be on Van Buren's side as soon as I can find out which side he is on!"

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the collection and custody of the public revenue. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun, to separate the Government from the banks,

Mr KING, of Georgia, rose, and, in a speech of more than three hours in length and much decision, delivered his views of the various questions involved in the subject before the Senate. The following presents a brief outline of some of the points touched on in his interesting address. He said he had felt great embarrassment during the whole of the session in regard to the propositions of Mr. Rives and Mr. Calhoun. He was not entirely in favor of either. He had been always opposed to the State bank system, and had predicted the disasters which have followed its adoption. He insisted that it had not only failed, but was an entire failure from the beginning—a system of fraud and deception. It produced speculations in the exchanges, by the officers of the banks who were expected to regulate them; the alleged facilities of exchange were merely nominal; and he adduced instances to show that shaving, to a great extent upon them, had been carried on. The Specie Circular had increased the amount of shaving; and he adduced instances of enormous profits divided by the banks in the city of his residence. He expressed the belief that the currency and exchanges, bad as they of course were, were made still worse by the interposition of the President.

Mr. K had been rather inclined to favor the sub treasury system, till the argument of Mr. Benton convinced him of its inexpediency. He ridiculed Mr. B's precedents, drawn from the Roman empire, from Napoleon, from Spain, and from Turkey, and characterized their financial measures as those of plunder, oppression, and blood. Mr. Benton had entirely frightened Mr. K. from the support of his sub-treasury system as modified by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. K. expressed the hope that he would find himself able to support the present Administration; but he must speak the truth. The message, he said, was greatly erroneous in various particulars, which he proceeded to show, mostly from authentic statements and other documents. By these he proved that the paper currency in England had not been expanded, as the message alleged; there had been no increase of speculation there; that the value of the currency there had been increased, and not depreciated; that there had been little or no augmentation of loans in England; that no universal commercial distress had occurred there, except what was owing to its commerce with this country; and that in England there had been no overtrading. Mr. K. expressed extreme regret that these errors of the message had gone forth to the world, and been believed as truth, when there was no truth in them. He deprecated the importations of specie which had been forced into this country; and argued that this forced mass, instead of going into the circulation of the country, went into the banks, and served as the basis of excessive paper issues. The $30,000,000 of foreign debt, in March last, as stated by the message, he thought an error, since more than $32,000,000 of such debt had been paid since that period.

Mr. King then entered into an elaborate and interesting financial investigation, to show that the system adopted and acted upon by the Administration had been a vain warfare against the natural order of things in commercial transactions. They had unnaturally forced gold and silver into the country from England, and then endeavored to keep it here, despite of the natural causes which led it to flow backwards and forwards; that, by this violent procedure, the Bank of England had been obliged, in its own defence, (in order to prevent its own vaults being drained of all their specie,) to put a stop to American credits, and call in its debts. If it had not done so, it would have been forced to suspend. Now, if the natural laws of trade had been allowed to prevail—if the merchants of this country could have been allowed to obtain specie to pay the debt, and could have remitted it to England, no embarrassment would have followed; but the specie which they required was drained away to the West by the unnatural and violent process of the specie circular; in consequence of which a scarcity of specie was created on the Atlantic board. The effects of the specie circular, while thus ruinous to the commerce of the East, were not less disastrous to the trade and business of the West. The banks there were drained of specie by its operation; it was, in fact, the commencement of a general run upon them, begun by the government itself; a most impolitic and fatal procedure. Thus embarrassments were created on all sides, by attempting to force things to flow unnaturally in channels contrary to the course and order of trade. Thus, a run against the trade and trading institutions of the country, (and, by consequence, against all the people of the country,) was instituted and carried on by the very government of the country itself, and against its own country! a suicidal course which, perhaps, had no parallel in the history of the world.

Among other positions, Mr. K. brought forward the following, which he maintained by various arguments, and illustrated with clearness and force:

1. The banks are not broken and insolvent merely because they do not pay specie. Specie is made to be an article of merchandize—it is no longer an item of currency. The premium which Government has put upon it has driven it off from being currency. It never can become current and be a currency so long as Government, by its exclusive measures in reference to specie, forces it up at a premium; that is, to drive it out of the general currency. It is now a commodity kept in brokers' shops, ready for sale, as any other merchandise.

2. The adoption of a hard money currency, and the exclusion of a paper currency would be equal to the confiscation of one-third of the property of every individual of the country.

3. The paper currency of the country is not, as it is represented by some, now depreciated in value. On the contrary, it has risen in value, and is now, at this moment, above the value which specie bore before the suspension. For land, houses, and other property, can now be purchased with good current bank notes, for less than the same could have been purchased before the suspension with gold or silver, when, by the relative excess of the currency, it was less valuable than now. Therefore, paper is now at a less depreciation than when there was a currency of gold and silver and paper—that is, before the suspension of specie payments.

4. The results of the specie circular, by its acting in violation of all the laws of exchange, were most ruinous. Such were the results of what the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BENTON) called the "*glorious—glorious—specie circular!*" [referring to the language used by Mr. BENTON a few days ago] (Here Mr. B. nodded assent, and said "*Ay, glorious.*") We now, however, (said Mr. KING) have found that this *glory* had somewhat depreciated, like some bank rags, and from the same cause, namely, that it was found not to rest on a very solid basis. We now, he said, beheld our Government insolvent and disgraced in a time of profound peace; our young and prosperous nation branded as a nation of fraudulent bankrupts and swindlers—its merchants bankrupt; its manufacturers languishing in idleness and distress; planters ruined,

and two-thirds of the working class threatened with actual starvation. So much, said Mr. K. for *glory*. Mr. K. thought this too much glory to be endured any longer.

Mr. K. called upon his political friends to join him in restoring the control of the finances of the country to Congress, and rescuing them from exclusive executive legislation. Mr. King did not say that there had existed no disease in the banking system; but the methods adopted to cure the disease were just as bad as if a physician were to turn a man heels upwards in order to cure him of an apoplexy.

In relation to the Bank of the United States, Mr. King spoke with great energy and pointedness. He said the fate of that Bank was very extraordinary. But before he could venture to utter a word in favor of that institution, he felt he must give his reasons for so speaking, for whoever now would open his mouth in its defence was obliged to defend himself as if he were a felon or a traitor.

He had grown up from his earliest life a democrat in habits and associations. Mr. K. was a democrat in heart; a real democrat; he used not the word as a catch-word; he despised catch-words. He went for an economical administration, and no one should find him with Democracy on his lips, but Tyranny and Plunder in his heart! He would "*borrow no false livery from Heaven to serve the Devil in.*" He was a democrat from his youth, and when he first entered upon public life he found the Bank of the United States established by the Democratic party. His party established this bank in 1816; that was the remedy then proposed and found efficient; and from the time of its establishment to the period when it was put down, we had a currency better than any other nation was ever blessed with. Such an institution, in fact, seemed necessary to the Government of this country. No country having a mixed currency coul do without it. It was necessary to trust the finan es of the country to some agency. The fate of this bank, establish d by the democratic party, Mr. K. said, was extraordinary; and he proceeded to show the injustice and inconsistency of the Administration towards it. If Mr. Biddle lay down, he was useless; if he stood up, he was impudent; if bowed down, he was suspicious. If he expanded, he was bribing the country; if he contracted, he was ruining the country. If he imported specie, he was speculating upon the country; if he exported specie, he was conspiring against the country. In short, whether he passed above or below the President, he equally mudded the water. Mr. K. referred to an attack on the bank by Mr. Niles, for not exporting specie in 1832, and compared that with the late policy of the Administration in regard to the exportation of specie.—In truth, Mr. K. went on to say, that institution had, by shipping five millions of specie, performed an operation more favorable for this country than ever could be expected from an institution which had been warred against as it had been.

Mr. K. referred to all these things to vindicate himself and others who had always entertained these opinions of the bank; and not meaning to indicate any course on his part in relation to a bank variant from the opinions of the mass of his constituents, which, when he last heard from them, were, he believed, averse to a national bank.

Mr. K. made also a number of remarks in defence of the Bank of the United States against the charge of having used its influence for political purposes. He denied that the Bank had meddled in the politics of the country, and he dared any man to place his finger on a single instance in which the bank had done so—at least before the late President had commenced his war on the bank—a war which originated in the *refusal* of the bank to make its management subservient to party purposes.

Mr. K next referred to the declaration made by Mr. CALHOUN on a former day, that he would not now take the Bank of the United States as a bank of public deposite, even as a State institution, because, after the war against it, it would give the bank a triumph over the Government. Mr. K. confessed himself shocked by this declaration. A triumph? Mr. K exclaimed; a triumph against the Government! What Government? Mr. K. had thought that the Government of the United States consisted of Congress and the President. But did the gentleman mean the Government of the *Hermitage*, or the Government of the *White House?* Mr. K dwelt on this topic with point and strong feeling.

Mr. K. here again referred to the present condition of the country, and observed that the last four years had brought more gray hairs on the head of this young and vigorous country, than ought to have grown there, in a quiet and ordinary administration of the Government, in a whole century.

Mr. K. continued to debate on these and various other kindred topics, and concluded by expressing the hope that time and reflection would tend to bring about wiser views and greater harmony of action on the momentous subject; and to give time for this, concluded by moving a postponement of the subject till the first Monday in December next.

After some explanatory and interlocutory remarks by Messrs. STRANGE, NILES, CALHOUN, and RIVES,

Mr. TIPTON rose. He said, the question now under consideration was of so much importance to the People of the State which he had in part the honor to represent here, that he felt it to be his duty to claim the indulgence of the Senate a short time, while he gave his views on some of the topics that at this time engaged the public attention from one end to the other of the country. In a time of profound peace, surrounded, as we thought, by all the elements of prosperity, we are suddenly arrested in our onward march by a wide-spread desolation, commerce crippled, public credit injured, private fortunes ruined, and the public treasury bankrupt. The late session of Congress had but just closed, the members had scarcely had time to return to their homes, when we are summoned to return to Washington to legislate the Government out of its difficulties, and we find ourselves here in September instead of December, engaged in deliberation on the mode and manner of relieving the distresses of our country.

The inquiry naturally addresses itself to every mind, why is this so? What has produced it, and what is the remedy to be adopted? The honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) when he proposed his amendment to the bill under consideration, a few days ago, told us that this question should be met boldly and manfully; to use his own words, let every one (said he) show his hand. I (said Mr. T.) respond to that noble sentiment of the honorable Senator; the question should be met boldly and fairly; this is a time of deep anxiety with our constituents; there should be no shulking among their public servants; every one should speak freely of the causes which have produced the present embarrassment, and act promptly on such measures as will relieve the People.

It was his opinion that the putting down of the Bank of the United States was the first step to the present embarrassment; the transfer of the public deposites from that bank to the local or State banks stimulated these institutions to extravagant issues, far beyond their ability of redemption; they discounted notes on the public deposites, extending their lines of discount beyond the bounds of prudence: the people in the neighborhoods of the banks, finding that bank accommodations could be had with facility, entered largely into speculations in public lands, town lots, and other property; extravagance in living as well as in dressing increased their indebtedness; in a word, sir, the whole country overtraded, ceased to labor, and contracted debts beyond their ability to pay; speculations were uppermost in the minds of every one.

The Executive of the United States, seeing the public domain rapidly exchanging for credit on the books of the banks, determined to check it, and issued his Treasury order of July 11, 1836, directing that nothing but gold and silver should be received in payment for public lands. Under the operations of this order, those engaged in purchasing public lands had to procure bank paper, draw the specie from bank and transport it to the land offices; it was no sooner paid into the land offices than the receivers of public moneys deposited it again in the banks to the credit of the Government; thus the indebtedness of the banks was daily and rapidly increasing; the bankers, fearing that the public deposites would be called for in metal, became alarmed at their own condition, closed their doors, and suspended specie payment, thereby putting it out of the power of this Government to pay the public dues according to law, in specie or its equivalent.

This (said Mr. T.) is a brief statement of the causes which have produced the present embarrassment and distress that surround us; it was an unfortunate tampering with the currency and the public deposites by the Executive of the United States. Our troubles have come sooner, but come lighter than they would have done had the Treasury order never existed.

Now for the remedy. The bill reported by the Committee on Finance, imposing additional duties on public officers, as he understood it, intends to cut loose the Government from all banks, and to authorize the Treasury Department to keep and disburse, as well as collect, the whole revenue of the Government, dispensing with banks as fiscal agents altogether. This policy, he thought, might well be questioned; it would strike a portion of the American People like a shock of electricity on account of the increased patronage and power it must confer on the Executive arm of the Government. He would not declare in advance that he would not go for it, but he would be slow in yielding it his support; and he hoped that a better remedy could be found. He had never been an advocate for using a litter of State or local banks as fiscal agents of the Government; they contain within themselves antagonist principles, each possessing separate views, and looking to the interest of their own stockholders; they cannot or will not act together in transmitting or disbursing the public money of the United States; and so long as they are used as depositories of the public money, embarrassments and occasional losses may be expected.

Mr. T. said that he was opposed to taking any course here that would have a tendency to cripple or to break down the State banks; the people were encouraged to establish State banks, to keep down a bank of the United States, they had vested their capital to a very large amount in these institutions; many of these banks were perfectly solvent and safe; none more so than the banks of the State from which he came. The banks of Indiana were waiting to see what Congress, the Executive, and other banks could or would do, intending, at an early day, to resume specie payment, and honestly to redeem all their paper, and he could give no vote to discourage or procrastinate so desirable an object. It was true that the banks had not acted well in suspending specie payment and embarrassing the Government, but we should deal mercifully with them; a single breath from the Executive, saying to the State banks we will no longer receive your paper in payment of duties and sales of the public lands, will strike fifty per cent. off the value of all the property of our constituents vested in these banks; indeed, of all the property, of every description; and he was not prepared to sanction such a course. In the language of the West, give us land office money; whatever will buy land, is as good as gold—is at par in all moneyed transactions in the Western States. No matter however old or ragged paper may be, if it contains words, letters, and figures enough to be receivable for public lands, it is as good as gold, and it matters not what kind of money it may be: if not received in the land office, it is of uncertain and changeable value. It finds its way into the hands of the poorer class of the community; they are liable to be imposed on and shaved by the rich, in whose hands the better currency was always found. This would be the effect on the Western people, if we refuse to receive the paper of their banks in payment for the public lands; and he left it for Senators representing the interests of banks east of the mountains to say what would be its effect on the interests of their constituents, should the General Government refuse to receive their bank paper in payment for revenue; above all things, Congress should establish and maintain a uniform currency. Have gentlemen forgotten how forcibly the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOUN) described the influence of this Government on currency the other day, when he said, if the United States would but endorse the note of the beggar, it will pass at par? and will that Senator now say to a very large proportion of the People of this country, we cannot receive the paper of your banks for public dues, when by that single act he will bankrupt thousands who have strong claims both on the justice and the clemency of this Government?

Mr. T. said he would not detain the Senate by an attempt to show what effect the measures before it would have on our commerce or exchanges; he left that to abler hands. He pretended only to take a plain common sense view of the mischievous tendency on the interest of his immediate constituents, and to enter his protest in their behalf against the ruinous consequences that must follow the passage of the bill with the amendments proposed. He said the course that he had marked out for himself to pursue compelled him to vote against the amendment proposed to this bill by the honorable Senators from South Carolina and Missouri.—Their amendments, if adopted, looked to a refusal on the part of this Government at an early day to receiving or using, in the ordinary transactions of this Government, the paper of all banks, and a return to a metallic currency. This, said he, looks well on paper, but it was impossible, in his opinion, to reduce it to practice. There surely was not metal enough to answer one-half the business transactions of this great and growing country. It was with a mixed currency, partly *paper issued on a metallic basis*, that our country reached the summit of its prosperity, and who could ask more than to be placed where we were in 1831?

He would vote for the proposition offered by the Senator from Virginia when it came up. It looked more like preserving the property of the People vested in the State banks. Let us collect from the late depositories the public money now in their vaults; but, in doing so, let us give time for them to pay us without crushing these institutions. This would enable the banks to indulge their creditors, and go far to relieve the embarrassment under which our country was suffering. He cared not what those in high places thought; he considered the duty of this Government to relieve the People, when that could be done with an eye to public justice. Congress now had the power of relief, and, in his opinion, this was a proper occasion on which to exercise it.

The frequent charges thrown out by the late President in his messages to Congress against the Bank of the United States had a tendency to discredit it with the People, and we all witnessed its downfall. The constant lauding of the State banks by the President and his Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public moneys, encouraged the People to take stock in these banks. They grew up, as it were, under Executive favor; and will Congress now lend itself to break them down? The regulation of the currency, and the deposites of public money, if we intend to avoid embarrassment and loss, should be under laws passed by the joint wisdom of Congress, and not left to the whim of a President and his Secretary of the Treasury.

If the bills which had passed the Senate authorizing an issue of Treasury notes, and that authorizing the collection from the deposite banks, became laws, he would be glad to see this extra session come to a close, and let us return to our masters, the People, and consult them on what is further to be done. He did not stand here to register the Executive will; he looked to the boys of the West, those with hard hands, warm hearts, and strong arms, who fell the forest, hold the plough, and repel foreign invasion, for his instructions; it was their voice he felt bound to obey; it was their wishes and interests he came here to represent. If the Executive desires the additional responsibility of keeping and disbursing, as well as of collecting, the revenue of the country, he now enjoys it under the regulations of the Treasury Department since the suspension of specie payments by the deposite banks; and he warned honorable Senators, who, like himself, wished to sustain the present Administration, provided its conduct entitled it to the support of the People, to be careful how they entered on new and dangerous experiments. If he were bent on breaking down an Administration, he would give up to it the unlimited control of the public money of this Government. He could not vote for the bill reported from the Committee on Finance, but he would vote for the motion of the Senator from Georgia to postpone this whole subject to the next session of Congress, when we shall have an opportunity to ascertain the wishes of our constituents: it is good for us occasionally to consult the sovereign People.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1837.

MR. TALLMADGE'S SPEECH.

I sent you, yesterday, a brief communication upon the opinions of Mr. Tallmadge, as given at length in a speech yesterday delivered before the Senate of the United States. Time for reflection has almost convinced me that he has done something more than throw off the shackles of the worse portion of his former political associates.—He has said what appears to me to be the true Whig creed of the great Whig party. Confirmation now is only wanting to try and prove his faith! The doctrines of his party he has described very minutely, and spoken of with great fearlessness and independence. For example he condemns the Message of the President,—its propositions and plans of relief,—its consequences,—its practical impossibilities and absurdities. He denounces the Sub-Treasury scheme as destined to bring incalculable mischief upon the country,—as bad, odious, revolutionary, disorganizing,—as a scheme that strikes at the foundation of our credit system,—that will destroy the hopes and happiness of our country,—that is fraught with far greater mischief than any plan ever before recommended to the people, or proposed to be established. *The effects of it, he says, will be horrible in the extreme,—sinking the country to the very depths of perdition and destruction.* Men who now give it their support will rue the day when they were thus entrapped and allured. The measure they give to others will be measured out to them, so that every man may soon curse the system which has crushed the country and destroyed himself! This you will say is strong language. True, it is strong, but such as it is Mr. Tallmadge, with no warmth of feeling and under no apparent excitement, has dared to use it in the face of the Senate, in the ears of his political associates, and in the hearing of the world.

This, so far I believe, is good Whig doctrine. But Mr. Tallmadge has gone further than this.—He charges his party with gross inconsistency in now supporting a measure which they once condemned and denounced as Revolutionary, Disorganizing, and Anti-Republican! He has said that he never believed that the State Banks could do as well for the country as a U. S. Bank! He has traced the pressure of 1834 to the removal of the Deposites from the United States Bank! The cause of the pressure of 1837, he declares to be the Treasury Order, which General Jackson issued without an act of Congress,—which both Houses of Congress subsequently repealed,—which General Jackson afterwards refused to approve,—which in violation of all precedent and of all right he pocketed without a reason, and which order Mr. Van Buren had not patriotism or even manliness enough to repeal, because Gen. Jackson was bold enough and tyrannical enough to refuse it his constitutional signature. But this is not all,—strong even as Mr. Tallmadge has expressed this opinion! The *bad manner* in which the Secretary of the Treasury has executed the Deposite Law of June, 1836, he looks upon as another cause of the pressure, and as the only cause which makes the fourth instalment deposited with the State Banks, now unavailable! In the House of Representatives, Mr. Garland of Virginia, another Administration member, has uttered the same opinions, and charged boldly upon the Secretary of the Treasury the bad execution of the Deposite Act. Mr. Woodbury you will remember, was never friendly to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue among the people,—and, in a hundred ways almost, he has made the execution of the law odious or of non-effect. Mr. Tallmadge has also given one other cause of the pressure, and perhaps a better cause than either of the above. It is this,—that the Government has destroyed all confidence in the banking institutions of the country,—and that certain men, with their ultra notions,—alluding to Benton, Kendall, Blair, and the political clansmen who are their associates,—have destroyed all confidence in the Government. An inspired prophet could not have spoken more truth. The Government has destroyed all confidence in the Institutions of the country, and the political humbuggers who administer the laws of the land, have destroyed all confidence in the Government. But enough of Mr. Tallmadge. May he find himself strong enough to exemplify his own doctrines. He has a patriotic Whig *heart*, if he will but instruct his political *head* to act in unison with what honesty and his better judgment teaches him to be right.

THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill imposing additional duties, as depositories in certain cases, on public officers.

Mr. WEBSTER then addressed the Senate in a speech of about three hours in length, the lobbies and galleries being crowded to excess. He looked at the scheme of the Government as presenting a question for the first time brought forward, and involving results far beyond the pending question and the circumstances in which it originated.

The real question presented was—whether the Government, with the exception of the regulation of the guld and silver coin, had any thing to do with the exchanges of the country. He represented that the President found himself in a position, in consequence of the failure of the Deposite Banks to carry out their engagements with the Government, which rendered it necessary that he should undo all that had been done, and tread back through the track which had been trodden, or take the new and bold ground which he had taken, that the Constitution had removed beyond the reach of Congress the regulation of the currency of the country.

He went into a constitutional argument, and also a historical view, to show that there was no constitutional ground for this new doctrine, and that the framers and expounders of the constitution, and the statesmen under whose administration the first and second Banks of the U. S. were created, sustained the institutions, not for the purpose of revenue only, but with a view to regulate the Currency of the country.

Even General Jackson himself took the ground, in the first charge against the Bank of the United States, that it had not fulfilled its obligation to preserve a sound currency, and he had declared that the State Banks were as capable of regulating the currency as the Bank of the U. S. Even in his last message, General Jackson sent forth a shout of triumph at the success with which these banks had discharged their obligations, and if there not been the subsequent crash, the message sent to this Congress by the President would have echoed the triumphant strain.

He complained that the whole object of the President and his friends seemed to be to take care of the Government, whose interest in the present state of things was about as *two* per cent. and to leave the people, whose interest was the other *ninety-eight* per cent. to get through the difficulty as well as they could. The Government desired to establish two different currencies, one of gold and silver for themselves, and the other of paper for the people. They said to the people we must sit at the first table and take the first cut: you must sit at the second table and take what you can get.

In the troubles of 1816, the language held was very different. Then the great aim and object of Congress was to give relief to the people. He referred to the inconsistency of the Government. In 1833 Mr. Taney invited the banks to make loans out of the public money to the merchants. But we have now a bill which holds this language to the public officers. Put the public money in strong vaults and place a triple lock upon them, and if you lend a dollar to any one there is a bill of pains and penalties under which you will be subject to a bill of indictment, and to such punishment as may be directed.

He considered the bill most pernicious, and referred to the circular which the Secretary of the Treasury had just issued, before the bill authorising an issue of Treasury notes had become a law, addressed to the banks, asking them on what terms they will take these notes, placing the amount to his credit in the bank, payable in specie, if required. Here the Secretary had at once given proof of his inability to devise any scheme by which he could separate himself from the banks.

Mr. Clay's Speech.—We are indebted to the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette for the following account of Mr. Clay's great speech on Monday, which engagements elsewhere deprived us of the pleasure of hearing.

Mr. Clay made a most able speech on Monday. The Senate Chamber was filled to overflowing, and hundreds went away unable to hear him. For three hours he held the Senate and the anxious crowd of spectators spell-bound by the eloquent tones of his voice—the gracefulness of his gestures—the force and beauty of his language—the extent of his oratorical powers—the cogency of the arguments he used—and the strength as well as brilliancy of his whole address.

It is Mr. Clay's opinion that the present condition of the country arises solely from the improper course of the late Administration in its financial measures. He is opposed to the sub-Treasury scheme, as well as the deposite bank system; but of the two prefers the latter; that is, if forced to go for either, would go for Mr. Rives's plan in preference to Mr. Calhoun's. He thinks that the only real and substantial remedy for the disorders of the currency is in the establishment of a Bank of the United States; but he does not make the proposition, nor does he think it ought to be made, until the general and united voice of the People demands such an institution. When the People of the United States shall *require* a Bank of the United States, it will then be time enough to endeavor to establish one.

Mr. Clay's indignant denunciations of the policy of the Government were severe in the extreme. He told the friends of the Administration that they *knew* that, for the last eight years, this country had labored under a practical Despotism, where the will of one man was supreme. He told them that the disastrous result which had ensued was owing, not to their want of wisdom, but to their want of firmness in resisting the commands of the Dictator; and he appealed to their consciences to answer him, if they had not, in their hearts, disapproved of the removal of the Deposites—the Treasury circular—the pocketing of Mr. Rives's bill—and the whole train of despotic measures pursued, without regard to law or reason, by the late President.

Mr. Clay went for the relief of the People as well as the Government, and hoped the Administration would do something for the Country as well as for themselves.

TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

Mr. CALHOUN, in reply to some remark from Mr. Preston, that he who supported the leading measures of the Administration, was an Administration man, said, as applied to him, the remark was not strictly correct. NECESSITY had driven the Executive upon *his* ground, and he should not, therefore, abandon it. He had throughout been warring against EXECUTIVE and CONGRESSIONAL usurpation. The Executive, by its past misrule, had exhausted itself—it was well nigh impotent for future mischief. But he wished to provide a preventive against future encroachments, whether by Congress or the President. He felt confident that the Sub-Treasury System, under proper restrictions, would effect both objects. Those were the great ends for which he labored. He was neither a Jackson man, nor Anti-Jackson—a Van Buren man, nor Anti-Van Buren. He was no man's man. He was John C. Calhoun, the Nullifier—the State Rights man—anxious, above all things, to arrest the progress of Congressional and Executive usurpation.

Mr. PRESTON explained. He paid a just tribute to the abilities and virtues of his distinguished colleague. He had not, however, the same confidence in the untried expedient that *he* had. He thought it would prove disastrous to the country. He inveighed, in eloquent and indignant terms against the miserable experiments of the party, by which this great and happy people have been precipitated from prosperity to distress. He thought the untried expedient was a continuation of the wretched system of experiments. But if it should be, as his colleague believed, that NECESSITY has forced the party to abandon their corrupt practices—that NECESSITY has made them patriotic—that NECESSITY has made them adopt virtues which, of their own free will, they would utterly eschew, no man would more rejoice than he would. But he had his fears, &c.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill imposing additional duties, as depositories in certain cases, on public officers, when

Mr. BUCHANAN, having claimed the floor, threw out the reasons which would weigh in his mind to induce him to support the bill now before the Senate. He complimented the President on the attitude of moral grandeur which he had assumed, casting to the winds the imputation of his want of firmness, and throwing himself on his country. The issue to be made by the American people is whether they will have a National Bank, or whether they will adopt the mode of depositing the public funds in the hands of the Government officers.

Mr. PRESTON succeeded the Senator from Pa, in reply to that gentleman and other Senators who are the advocates of this new project. He deprecated the introduction of the U. States Bank on every occasion, by gentlemen on the other side. Although that Institution was dead, its spirit was continually evoked to frighten us from our propriety.

The skin of the monster was stuffed and paraded up and down the Senate; or it was stretched over the drum-head for the purpose of beating a signal for a new crusade. The course of the government in tampering with, wheedling and seducing the Banks into an improper connection with it, and now coming forward to cast them, like a loathsome weed, away, he deprecated with great vigor.

It had been called a divorce of the Banks and the State. It was not a divorce, for the union had never received the sanction of the constitution and the law, it was merely a casting off. But call it a divorce, it was merely a divorce of the Banks from the Government; and the Government took care to wed itself to the money of the people.

He commented on the arguments and recommendations of the President, and the impracticability of establishing a hard money currency, and collecting all the government dues in specie.

Before Mr. PRESTON had advanced far, he gave way, and

On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN,

The Senate adjourned.

DEPOSIT POSTPONEMENT BILL.

In the House of Representatives Messrs. C. Shepard, of North Carolina, and Sibley, of New York, successively addressed the committee against the bill.

The committee was further addressed at length by Messrs. Cushman, of New Hampshire, Holsey, Fairfield, and Parker, in its favor.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith, having next obtained the floor, moved for the rising of the Committee, when

Mr. Cambreleng urged the necessity of proceeding: *he stated that in consequence of the passage of this bill by the Senate, important changes had taken place in the financial attitude of the Government, and* THAT SHOULD NOT THE BILL BE PASSED BY THE HOUSE IN ONE WEEK, THE TREASURY MUST STOP.

The committee, however, rose; and

Mr. Foster moved that the House adjourn.

On this question Mr. Cambreleng demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken, resulted as follows: yeas 96, nays 85.

So the House adjourned.

THE TREASURY MUST STOP! *The House adjourned!* Ah, "there is no pressure which any *honest* man should regret."

Speedy Justice.—The Negro man who murdered his master (Hardy Jones) about a month since, in Johnston county, was tried at Johnston Superior Court last week, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the first of December.—*Raleigh Register.*

We find in the Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday evening last a letter from Mr. Wise, the able Representative in Congress from Virginia, to a gentleman of that city, under the date of 24th instant, expressing his views of the present state of public affairs. The following is the concluding paragraph of the letter, to which we invite the serious attention of our readers:

"The truth is, the nation has to go through its day of probation, and, I hope, of *purgation* too. I advise the mercantile interest—that much abused class called Merchants, who have been beggared by *'the Government,'* and then made outcasts, and outlawed, too, by the President and his party—that interest which is no more dependent upon the agricultural, manufacturing, and Government interests than they are all dependent upon it—not to look any longer to Congress, or to politicians, or President, or to party—the Whig party is crippled; but *to husband their resources, and to wait for the waking up of the people!* I look to the People alone. The next two years will decide not only their fate, but the fate of our liberty.—You know that my opinion is that nothing will save us but a United States Bank. We must patiently wait until all the *humbug* 'experiments' are tried, endure all their evils until the People are heartily sick of them, and when they shall begin to think and act for themselves, then, and not till then, can we begin to repair our commercial and financial, our individual and national ruin. God grant us a safe and speedy deliverance from the harpies who now batten on that wide-spread ruin.

"Yours, sincerely,

HENRY A. WISE.

"TO Z. COLLINS LEE, Esq., Baltimore, Md."

FROM THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE, SEPT. 23.

It appears that the difficulties of the times are not confined to the mercantile community, or even to the People generally, and that the PUBLIC TREASURY is as much in want of funds, or likely soon to be, to meet the demands on it, as the pockets of many private individuals—so verbal reports say, and they are in a great measure confirmed by the following letter, which is stated in the Chronicle of this morning to be a copy of a circular signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and addressed to one of the first houses in this city.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1837.

SIR: A bill is now before Congress to authorize the President of the United States to cause the issue of Treasury Notes for such sum or sums as he may think expedient; but not exceeding in the whole amount of notes issued the sum of twelve millions of dollars, and of denominations of not less than one hundred dollars for any one note, to be reimbursed at the Treasury of the United States, after the expiration of one year from the dates of the said notes respectively.

I will thank you to state whether, in the event of the passage of this bill, you will agree to take the said notes from the Government, and give the Treasurer of the United States a credit for the amount; to be drawn for as may be necessary, and payable in specie if required; and, if so, to state what amount you will receive, and the lowest rate of interest to be borne by said notes.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

When Gen. Jackson charged the Banks with selling their specie at a high premium, the Albany Argus and Richmond Enquirer, shocked at the monstrous audacity of the old man, volunteered a denial on the part of the Banks of their respective States. The denial might have been made with truth, we do not doubt, for every Bank in the country.—Had there been reason for the charge the Banks would have deserved the severest censure. What then do the especial admirers of the late President and his opinions, think of the proposition of Mr. Woodbury to buy the specie from the Banks? In his late circular, which we published on Saturday, he attempts to bribe the Banks to part with their specie, by offering them the government Treasury notes in exchange for it. The proposition will of course be indignantly refused, but the fool hardiness of the man who made the offer is beyond comparison.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Shin Plasters.—Let every man ask himself, what was the character of the currency before the present party came into power, and also whether there was any complaint about it, or not? We think that every individual must admit, that not only the currency was very good, but that no one found fault with it, until the *tinkering* of it began. Then, the Whigs uniformly opposed all "experiments." Who then are responsible for bringing the SHIN PLASTERS on the country? Certainly the Van Buren Loco-Focos, and the people should not forget the pass to which they have reduced them.

Frederick Herald.

Agrarian.—"In two years, Sir, we shall have a division of property in this country, and I am in favor of it.

Citizen.—Aye, indeed? How much money have you now?

Agrarian.—Only five dollars.

Citizen.—Give that poor fellow who has no shoes or hat one half.

Agrarian.—Give him half of my hard earnings? Give him a halter. Let him work as I do.

Citizen.—Precisely so, my friend, and yet you and your party would compel the honest and industrious to divide their earnings with the idle and dissolute."

New York Star.

The delegation of Fox Indians now in Washington, have given Mr. Van Buren an appropriate designation. On being presented to him as their Great Father, they said it was necessary he should, in this capacity, have a suitable title—and after examining his physiognomy and person with some care, they unanimously agreed that he must be styled the "Little Fox," pronouncing with their usual emphasis the Indian term synonimous therewith. It is needless to remark upon the aptness of this cognomen.—Never was Aboriginal sagacity more signally displayed. The by-standers were convulsed, and Mr. Van Buren himself could not resist the impulse to laugh outright.

Richmond Whig.

FROM FLORIDA—DIRECT.

Extract of a letter, dated

"WASHINTBOOZY, Sept. 10.

"I stop the Express, to inform you that General Jessup has had another TALK with the Indians. Jumper is in good health, but Micanopy suffers from indigestion, from eating coonti not properly prepared. Mink Jolly is to be married to a very pretty squaw, daughter of mulatto Josey.

"P. S.—There is a rumor that Gen. Jessup intends *another talk* shortly. When it takes place I shall write you. Mulatto Josey says, that the Mickawaskies like the white people, but Mink Jolly says it is not a fact. Billy Coon has doubts on the subject. The troops generally think the Indians liars. I have not yet made up my mind—but they certainly are savages."

AN ABANDONED VIL...

From the Correspondent of the ... wealth.

LOUISVILLE, ...

At 1 o'clock to day, Jones ... son, (assumed names,) was ... murdering and attempting to ... Thomas, exchange broker, of ... They rode from the jail to ... each driven in a buggy by one ... of this county, smoking their ... great calmness, till the moment ... caps were pulled over their eyes ... shook hands with each other, ... any apparent trepidation, were ... eternity. Thompson was a ... genius of his own, and has been ... executioner of the daring villain ... and others. Jones has made ... his confession to Mrs. Oldham, ... the late jailor. According to ... he was born in England, of ... and was a merchant in London. ... failed for three hundred and ... pounds sterling—showing a ... hundred and ninety one.

Here, he says, he deposited ... pounds, without the knowledge ... tors, in the hands of a rich ... his wife and three children ... whom he educated well) to ... where they married respectably ... live. At this place his wife died ... he returned to London and ... banker, the fifty thousand ... after repeated applications, ... denying all knowledge of the ... presently met him at some ... the metropolis, and stabbed ... heart; the blood gushed from ... and he dropped out of his carriage. ... After this, Jones went to the ... gaged in the naval service, ... to mutiny, murdered every ... who refused to join his party, ... captain's wife, with whom he ... eight months, and afterward ... He then took the ship and crew ... took on board three hundred ... steered for the West Indies, ... or thirty of whom died soon ... the African coast; and being ... British man of war, to escape ... they drowned all the others.

Jones landed at Charleston, ... dered some man for his money, ... into jail where he lay thirteen ... He went from thence to New ... up at the best hotel in the city, ... some gentleman in the same ... $7000, murdered and robbed ... its passages, and remained, ... in the same place for several ... then took a steam boat and ... Louis; on his passage made ... with Thompson, in connexion with ... murdered and robbed a man ... of $2000. Came to Louisville, ... Wm. S. Thomas for eight or ten ... tered his house on 5th street, ... in the most public part of the ... o'clock in the morning, murdered ... were intercepted in their intent ... by Thomas's servant bursting ... door, at the moment they were ... drawers of their contents.

Jones was about 45 or 50 years ... feet high, straight and slender, ... cated, and uncommonly prepossessing ... his manners. He was an infidel, ... all intercourse with our clergy ... whom called on him,) or even ... subject of religion in his presence. ... he who has probably graced, by his ... some of the first circles in L... certainly possessing an intellect ... monly brilliant, by a misdirected ... gifted powers, perished in a strange ... ignominiously perished under the ...

New Orleans, Sept.

During the week past our city has ... sited by heavy falls of rain, which has ... ed our gutters, purified the atmosphere ... given us clean streets and a cool ... ture. But for the frequent alternations ... heat to cold the weather might be ... ed favorable to health, and those ... who guard against sudden changes ... by wearing flannel, or some noxious ... of heat next to the person will pro... it so. Our climate is extremely ... at this season of the year, and we ... vise the infirm and delicate to ... selves with warm clothing and ... cious precautions. The fever is ... be rapidly declining, which is ... the diminished number of interments ... ring one day last week, an ... Charity Hospital informed us, there ... been a single application for admission ... that institution. Could all strangers ... out of the city for a few weeks ... probable that every vestige of the ... would disappear. But so long as ... ted persons continue to crowd ... in spite of our warnings and remonstrances ... it is to be expected that new cases ... daily. Thus to expose themselves ... fection of a destructive epidemic ... infatuation, bordering upon insanity ... nothing but extreme necessity could ... or justify. The fearful malady ... over and spent its fury. Let us not ... departure by furnishing fresh victims ... preyed upon by this merciless scourge ... Foreigner.—*Bulletin.*

The yellow fever is raging with ... at Natchez as well as New Orleans.

THE GOLDEN AGE—*not for the ... but their Servants.*—It has been ... ing thing during the present session ... gress—(when the sight of a piece ... *amongst the People* is a positive ... sore eyes)—to see the piles of gold ... from the Treasury by the officers of ... Houses, to pay the Members of ... their wages and mileage. Happy ... to live under so paternal a Govern... der a Government which takes ... care (as Mr. Webster said on the ... *number one* and *number two*—... suppose, the *Executive* and *Congress*. ... *la Liberte!—vive l'Egalite!*—*Nat...*

Vermont.—We learn from the ... bury Caledonia, that the Hon. Silas ... nison has been re-elected Governor ... mont by about 4000 majority. Last ... was 4247. The Senate contains ... 13 tories—the House of Represen... whig majority of about 40. Last ... strength of parties in the two branches ... about the same.

EY MARKET—CITY NEWS.
New York, Sept. 28, P. M.

a few days past there has been
e activity and an increased quanti-
s shipped by the various transport-
West. This is pretty good evi-
revival in business.

oney market has undergone no
For a short time, and on stocks,
y be had as low as five per cent.

idence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, September 23.

higs yesterday fired five hundred
said, but five thousand, I should
the noise, in honor of the Whig
n Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont,
olina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and
The ships in port, lining as they
es the East and North rivers, made
gnificent display of flags. There
many dinner parties all over the
nor of the occasion.

tention will be called to the signs
the boundary of Maine. Sir John
he Governor of New Brunswick,
up troops from St. John's and
on, upon the Madawaska disputed
The American troops at Houlton,
ntier, are also in motion, and the
meet. It is a shame and a dis-
Mr. Greely should be imprisoned,
mitted to be imprisoned, for doing
e disputed territory, which the
with impunity every day in the
Congress does not take up this
assents to the disgrace and shame.
States Bank stock, to-day, is
ecie is declining yet, American
5½; half dollars, 5. Treasury
n to 1 to 1¼ premium. These
l signs.

ur attention to political signs in
and. The Portland Argus, and
lican (R. I.) Herald, the organs
y in these States, are following in
f Virginia. Connecticut is under
sail just now, but if there were
lection now, it would be Whig
rity.

New York, Sept. 25.

is reviving here. There is no
The merchants have shorter faces
e seen these many days. Letters
hington assure us that the Sub-
Experiment will not pass even the
d this quiets the great apprehension
en felt about the effect of an expe-
pernicious. The truth is, we be-
ay of humbug is about over, and
e see the re-commencement of the
mmon sense. Just inaugurate
ON SENSE in the Capitol and
se, and, in one month, the im-
this great metropolis will make
hrob every part of this vast body

y drafts are down to par, or one
Specie is falling yet. Half-dol-
bring but 4¼ per cent. British
nt bills go off heavily at 16 per
ium. All these are good signs.
had some institution which would
lable here resources elsewhere,
could re-commence specie pay-
very short time.

RIOT IN TAMMANY.

nservatives assembled in Tam-
night. Thousands in number filled
nd the stairs, and the street. Du-
ading of a resolution, the Loco
er the lead of Fitch, a Custom
shed in, and pitched out of the
e of the officers of the meeting,
em from their rostrum and crea-
that deluged and destroyed all
ceedings of the meeting. After
attempted the reading of Mr.
's message, proposing three cheers
ost," &c. &c. all of which, how-
mingled with riot, tumult, bustle

e nothing to do with the meeting
ends of the administration in Tam-
d it matters but little to us how
quarrel; but we cannot but re-
t this act of a Janizary of the Fed-
nment, in polluting the sanctity
meeting, is in all character with
m in Washington, and the Loco
n New York. The same spirit
ted this hireling of a Federal gov-
break into, and to seize by the
officers of a public meeting, has
emptied the contents of a Flour
the streets, and would, if it dared,
lays of the revolutionary Robes-
k our houses, desecrate our wives
en, and make our streets run with
ew York Express.

o-focos in New York, lately held
on, with a view of forming a new
n of the state. They met, went
eir ridiculous farce, and among
ations which they propose to make
damental laws of the state, was
lish all laws for the collection of
is amendment, if carried, would
elieve many of them from a great
xiety.

ion to Texas.—According to a
in the Memphis (Tenn.) Enqui-
ation to Texas is going forward
scale. The editor says: "There
elbow-room left in our streets
ays leading into town, on account
stant pouring in of horses and
nd the helter-skelter melee of em-
paraphrenalia. Several hundred
ust have crossed the Mississippi
nt, on their way to the *promised*
in the last six weeks; and the
l onward. We almost fear for
ation of East Tennessee; for not a
ses but some dozen *chiels* belong-
poke their flaxen heads through the
e canvass."

ople of Paterson, N. J. were con-
amused by some late transactions
The grand jury indicted forty
r selling liquors, and then pre-
Court itself, as a nuisance, for
ensed as many grocers as it had
he Court refused to receive the
ation from the jury, and discharg-
dy forthwith.

l Call.—The Detroit Free Press
rumor, that ladies who go west,
receive offers of marriage from
trumpets, before they reach the

"OBEY OR RESIGN."

These were the catch-words of the Administration party, when Senators Leigh, Mangum and Southard were supposed to be in opposition to their States. The "principle of obedience," was declared to "rest on the broad basis of the nature of representation," and the columns of the Enquirer groaned under the weight of denunciatory and objugatory phrases. An old fashioned republican, hearing of the results of the last elections in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey and Maine, would naturally expect to see the Editor of the Enquirer carrying out his own principles—and to hear the well known exclamation—"Obey or Resign!" But no, not a word. All is still as death. Disobedience to the "expressed will of the people," is no longer a crime: It is democratic virtue to hold on to power as long as you can; and under this view of the case, we presume, Messrs. Cuthbert of Georgia, Grundy of Tennessee, Brown and Strange of North Carolina, Tipton and Smith of Indiana, Morris and Allen of Ohio, Wall of New Jersey, and Williams and Ruggles of Maine, all stick to their seats, and never dream of resigning. Eleven Senators acting in glaring disregard of the will of their States.

If there be sincerity in the opinions of our neighbour, a thousand times expressed, will he not call upon these gentlemen to "obey or resign?" Surely, what was right in Mr. Leigh's case, must be right in theirs.

Mr. Black of Mississippi is the only Whig Senator apparently in conflict with his State. If *he* were to resign, would the pure Democrats above named follow his example?

What say you, thou paragon of consistency?—Can you not turn to the files of the Enquirer and lend us a little of your thunder to spend upon these recreant Senators?

Richmond Whig.

It is amusing to see how men can blow hot and blow cold when the people are to be gulled and humbugged. Now Mr. Van Buren says we must separate the Government from Banks—and the Globe cries out, amen. The President recommends a Sub-Treasury plan with a hundred hands to help him take care of the public money—and the Globe cries out, amen.

What does all this mean? Why does the Globe think differently of plundering the Treasury now, from the same thing in 1834.

The following is an extract from this same *consistent* and *independent* press under date of Nov. 20, 1834:

"The proposition of Mr. Leigh "to dissolve all connexion between the Treasury and Banks," is disorganizing, revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government and its entire practice, from 1789 down to this day; it is as palpable as the sun that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasure much nearer the actual custody and control of the President than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one cannot now reach it."

A passenger on board of the steamboat Napoleon, from New Brunswick, a day or two ago, while leaning over the railing, lost overboard a half eagle and a one dollar bill; and not being partial to the *sinking fund* system, he immediately dove for the treasure while the boat was under full way. He did'nt of course find his "bullion," for it had *gone down* as it is doing in Wall street, and the salt water currency—current they call it at Communipaw—took *him down too*, till he found himself at least a hundred yards astern of the boat on "coming up to blow." Capt. Fisher was prompt in stopping the steamboat, and finally got "our fellow-citizen" on board. The "metallic basis" is of course fast in the mud, but, strange to say, the rag currency was found by our sub-marine explorer of the hard money mystery, within a foot of his own nose, as he rose from the fruitless voyage after the eagle. He of course secured this part of his "floating capital," and crawled on board the Napoleon—no *Napoleon d'or* to him, poor fellow, but a *Napoleon sans or*. We understand, however, that the submersion has washed out every particle of Van Burenism there was in him, and that he came up a good sound Whig—utterly eschewing "mint drops" as a confounded humbug, and considering dollar notes on a good bank as about the safest "circulation" that a man can depend upon when he is overboard in about five fathoms of salt water. Nothing but ducking will ever bring some other people that we know of to their senses.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Meteor.—On Sunday afternoon last, at about 2 o'clock, a violent meteoric explosion was heard at this place. The sky was perfectly clear during the whole day, and the atmosphere exhibited the serenity of one of the most pleasant days of autumn. Directly after the explosion, a small cloud, having every appearance of smoke, was seen directly over the town, which however soon disappeared. The noise of the explosion resembled a heavy loaded carriage passing rapidly over a rough pavement, and continued one or two seconds. The explosion was heard at a great distance in all directions. At Union Meeting House, about 22 miles W. N. W. from here, the congregation was greatly alarmed, and the noise of the explosion has been described to us by a person who was present, exactly as it was heard here. At Round Hill, 17 or 18 miles East of this place, it has been described as resembling a clap of thunder, when the lightning had struck at about a quarter of a mile distant. It was heard equally distinct, and probably as loud, 18 miles S. W. from here. How much farther the explosion was heard, we have not yet learned, but the distance must have been very great, as at all the places mentioned the sound seems to have been nearly equal.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

The Cincinnati Gazette states that the editor had just seen two drafts from the General Post Office, transmitted to a banker in that city, with instructions to receive the specie and convert it into common currency, at ELEVEN per cent. premium, or U. S. Bank notes at six per cent. and remit the proceeds! So, (says that paper) the contractor gets SPECIE, while the farmer who sells the teams or supplies the oats, or the driver for his wages, or the tavern keeper for his supplies, must take rags!

Antidote for Arsenic.—The king of Prussia has given a gold medal to Professors Runsel and Berthold, for the discovery of oxyhydrate of iron as an antidote for arsenic.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 4, 1837.

CAUTION.—The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be redeemed after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be utterly worthless after that day. They are now paid at the counters of all the Banks.

New Cotton.—The first bale of new Cotton received in this market was sold this morning at 10 cents. A few other bales were, however, afterwards sold at 8¾ cents, which may be considered as about the proper quotation.

The Mails.—There is great reason to complain of Mr. Kendall's arrangement in the transportation of the great Northern and Southern mails. Instead of increasing the rapidity of its movements, in accordance with the increased facilities afforded by the opening of rail roads, it now actually takes 8 or 10 hours longer to transport the mail between this place and New York, than it did before he came into office. Without speaking of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we can state, from personal knowledge, that the mail is detained in Washington from 6 to 7 hours, and in Petersburg upwards of 12 hours, for the purpose, apparently, of enabling the Express mail to get the advantage of the main mail. From Raleigh to this place, the mail is carried at a rate *less* than 4 miles per hour. Between Baltimore and Washington, the mail is carried in carts, in preference to the rail road cars, and $14,000 paid for the service, because the rail road company would not agree to carry it for $6,000, although they offered to take it at $10,000, being $4,000 less than is now paid, with increased expedition to boot.

The mail from New York might be brought here with all ease 24 hours earlier than it is, and in that case it would be but 24 hours behind the Express mail. In fact there is not the slightest necessity for an Express mail between New York and Gaston. The one mail can be carried over that route just as rapidly as the other, if the Postmaster General will only permit it to keep moving, instead of stopping it in Petersburg, &c. The subject is worthy of the attention of Congress.

Frost.—There was a slight frost in Hillsborough, N. C. on the mornings of the 24th and 25th ult. The weather has since become oppressively warm.

Meteors.—No less than three of these brilliant phenomena have been observed in the short space of eight days. On Sunday morning the 24th ult. about 3 o'clock, one of extraordinary brilliancy was seen. On the same day, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with a bright sun shining, another was seen in the middle counties of this State, at distances of perhaps 100 miles apart, accompanied with three distinct explosions, and leaving a puff of smoke behind it. And again on Sunday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the heavens and the earth were illuminated with another.

Mr. Calhoun.—The present singular position of this distinguished Senator has excited a great deal of attention throughout the country. During our late visit to the North we often heard expression given to a deep feeling of mortification and regret, that he had even on a single question, and one of such momentous importance, lent his aid to the administration; and the fear was often expressed, especially in Washington, that he had totally abandoned his party, and gone over entirely to the administration ranks.—Though no partisan of Mr. Calhoun's, we never gave a moment's credit to such a suspicion. His private character is too pure to admit of a thought to the injury of his integrity, and it was impossible that he could so suddenly have changed his opinion of the corrupt character of the late and present administrations. We are gratified to say, that we have the best reason for the assurance, that the rumors of abandonment of his party are entirely unfounded; that he speaks in decided terms of hostility to the administration; and in supporting one of its recommendations, he considers himself as merely advocating principles long since avowed by him, and which particular circumstances have forced the Executive to propose to Congress.

Our friends need have no fear in regard to Mr. Calhoun; and those of *the party* who have always looked upon him and his Nullification opinions as the most horrible of all monsters, but who *now* laud him to the skies, and stand ready to receive him with open arms, are doomed to the bitter mortification of disappointment. They will soon have to recal all their praises, and Mr. Calhoun will again become the object of their most bitter reproaches.

We are indebted to Mr. Calhoun, and to Judge Strange, for copies of the speech of the former gentleman, which has attracted so much attention. If not prevented by matters of more immediate importance, we will endeavor to publish it in our next.

We are pleased to see that several of the Whig papers contain very favorable notices of the late speech of our Senator, Judge Strange, on the bill to divorce all connection between Bank and State. A letter from an occasional correspondent of our own, at Washington, speaks of it in unmeasured terms of praise, and the correspondent of the N. Y. Express says that it is the best speech yet delivered on that side of the question.

This is highly gratifying to our State pride, not less than to the feeling of personal friendship with which Judge Strange is regarded by many persons who differ widely from him on political questions, and who have regretted, not less than his political friends, that he did not take that rank during his first session, to which his talents fairly entitled him.

We hope to be able to publish his speech, as it is our intention to give our readers a speech or two on each side.

Since the above was in type, the Speech has come to hand in the Globe, and is so very long, that we doubt our ability to publish it. It would fill about 15 columns of the Observer.

We are in the midst of a new era in governmental science and political economy.—The Nation is convulsed—the mercantile interest depressed—specie at an enormous advance—the Banks have suspended payment—a Treasury brought to the verge of insolvency, which but a few months ago was overflowing with means—the exchanges of the country almost irretrievably deranged—our character, as merchants punctual to engagements, abused and ruined in the eyes of Europe. The great works of improvement throughout the country suspended—our great staple declined to half its former value—and amid all this the President calls Congress together and recommends that as the last experiment has utterly failed, another be tried. The Secretary gravely accounts for these difficulties by the fact that the Cotton crop has been abundant; says that Providence has unwisely blessed our labour, and unfortunately afforded us abundant crops. A blind administration still continues in power. A suffering people "asks them for bread and they give us a stone." We trust a day of political retribution is at hand, and we look to the coming revolutions of 1838 as big with promises of hope to a bleeding country.

Periodicals.—We have received the July and August Numbers of Foster's re-print of Blackwood's Magazine, and the September Number of the Southern Literary Messenger, for either of which it would give us pleasure to aid our friends in subscribing.

CONGRESS.—A large portion of our paper is occupied with the *sayings* in Congress, which we believe possess far more interest at this moment than any thing else. We would particularly refer the reader to the abstracts of the speeches of Mr. King of Georgia, and Mr. Tipton of Indiana, both Jackson Van Buren Senators, as to the causes of the difficulties and disasters which have suddenly overwhelmed the country. See how emphatically they both sustain the Whig doctrine on the subject, and lay the blame where we have always said it belonged,—at the door of the Administration. It is truly cheering in our course of opposition to such a party, to have our hands strengthened by the unanswerable testimony of such men—men who have been able supporters of the party, but are too honest to go all lengths with it. They, together with Mr. Tallmadge, have cut the cord which bound them to the car of Van Buren.

In addition to the above, the reader will find brief notices of the speeches of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Preston, &c.

Up to the latest dates from Washington, Friday last, not a single measure had been perfected, though four weeks of the Session had expired, and the Senate had passed a resolution to adjourn on the 9th inst.

In the Senate, during the last week, the Sub-Treasury system, being the bill providing for the collection and custody of the revenue, has been the principal subject of consideration and debate. On Saturday the 23d, Mr. King, of Georgia, delivered his speech, and was followed briefly by Messrs. Strange, Niles, Tipton, Calhoun and Rives. On Monday, Mr. Clay spoke three hours, after which the question was taken on Mr. King's motion to postpone the bill until December next, and decided in the negative. 19 to 27. On Wednesday, Mr. Walker, of Miss., spoke an hour or two in support of the bill; and Mr. Crittenden an hour in opposition. On Thursday, Mr. Webster spoke three hours in opposition, and Mr. Hubbard an hour and a half in support of the bill.—On Friday, Mr. Buchanan spoke three hours, and Mr. Preston one hour,—the first for and the last against the bill.

In addition to these proceedings, the Senate has passed and sent to the other house, a bill to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by the great fire in New York; and a bill making further provision for carrying on the Indian War.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Wright, from the Committee of Finance, declaring it inexpedient to establish a National Bank, was debated during the whole of Tuesday, by a great many Senators, and finally passed, 31 to 15, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tipton, and Webster—15.

In the House of Representatives, an angry debate took place on the 23d, between Mr. Wise and Mr. Gholson of Miss., which it was apprehended would lead to a duel; but nothing further has been heard of it.

The House has been closely occupied on the bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue. A great many members spoke on the question, both for and against the bill, (among them Mr. Rencher of this State, who contended that if the money were not distributed among the States it would be disposed of by the same extravagant and prodigal expenditures as heretofore.)

The bill was finally ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 119 to 117, the fullest house ever known, and immediately, Mr. Pickens of S. C. moved a reconsideration, for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Of the members from this State, Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Hawkins, McKay and Sawyer, voted *for* the bill; and Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Montgomery, Rencher, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Stanly, and Williams, *against* it.

A resolution reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, declaring it "inexpedient to establish a National Bank," has been debated in the House and will undoubtedly be adopted.

Several hundred petitions against annexing Texas to the Union, have been received.

Mr. WEBSTER submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary report to the Senate what fees are due, by law, on the renewal of merchants' bonds, and whether any further legal provision on that subject be required.

Mr. WEBSTER said he had received several letters from New York on this subject, full of deep and loud complaints of the exorbitant amount of official fees charged on the renewal of merchants' bonds under the acts of Congress. In one case, said Mr. WEBSTER, I learn that on renewing bonds to the amount of five or six thousand dollars, the fees amounted to 18 per cent. on the whole sum. I hope that there is some mistake in this, although my information is from a highly creditable source. I shall, of course, forbear comment on such a charge, until the fact be established. I do not know under what law this is supposed to be justified. There may be some Treasury regulation authorized by some act of Congress, or supposed to be so authorized. It is a matter which calls for immediate attention, and if the Senate adopt the resolution, I shall at once put the chairman of the committee in possession of the sources of my information.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, observed that he had himself received similar information from some very respectable quarters in New York, and he was induced to believe that there ought to be some prompt action on the subject by Congress to relieve from such oppression.

Latest proceedings.—By the Express slip from the office of the Baltimore Chronicle, we are this morning in possession of the proceedings of Congress on Friday evening and Saturday. They are important.

On Friday night, Mr. Pickens's motion to reconsider the bill to postpone the payment to the States of the 4th instalment of the Surplus revenue, was agreed to, when Mr. P. moved to amend the bill, so as to postpone the payment to the 1st of January 1839. The amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed to a third reading, 118 to 106.

On Saturday, the bill was sent to the Senate, for concurrence in the amendment. Mr. Wright moved that the Senate concur, which was agreed to—Yeas 30, Nays 2, (Messrs. Tipton and Pierce.) So that the bill has become a law; but it will be observed that the payment is now only postponed, whereas under the original bill it was to be withheld altogether.

Besides the proceedings on this bill, Mr. Preston, in the Senate, concluded his speech in opposition to the Sub-Treasury System, and Mr. Brown followed in reply, and in defence of the President and his message.

Mr. Preston gave notice, that whenever parliamentary forms would permit, he would introduce a proposition in relation to the admission of Texas into the Union, which would have the effect of bringing Congress to a decision on the subject, and testing, in the strongest manner, the public opinion on it.

The House took up, on Saturday, the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes.—Mr. Rhett, of S. C. spoke in favor of it, and of the Sub-Treasury system.

Our University.—We are engaged in printing at this Office, a Catalogue of the Students, &c. connected with our University, and we are gratified to perceive that the number of Students now enrolled in the Collegiate list is greater than has been before at any time during the last thirteen years; and that the number of Freshmen and Sophomores, which is usually regarded as the best evidence of prosperity, is greater than has ever been known since the foundation of the Institution.

The present number of Students in the University is *one hundred and forty-two*, viz: Seniors 19, Juniors 27, Sophomores 39, Freshmen 57. When Governor Swain took charge of the Institution, about 18 months ago, the whole number of Students was only 84.—*Raleigh Register.*

The New Yorker states that the withholding of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue will subject the State of New York to the necessity of imposing a direct tax.

The Saratoga Sentinel states that two of the western Banks of New York have resolved to surrender their charters next winter, and three more have the subject under serious consideration.

Merchants you are wrong!—You are wrong, to bring on such goods as can be manufactured in our own villages. The custom of half a dozen mechanics in this place, for instance, would yield you more profit than the per centum which you make on these goods, with which you keep them away from us. You are wrong, to have your store bills printed at the north, when we at the south can do your business nearly as neatly, and as cheaply as they in the cities. When you diminish our ability to buy from you, you diminish your own profits *pro tanto*. You are wrong not to advertise your goods in the news. There is nothing like a business man's keeping before the public.—*Sal. Watchman.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. A. McCorquodale, Mr. ALEXANDER B. SUMMERS, of New York, to Miss ELIZABETH L. PEARCE, of this town.

In this County, on the 7th ult., by the Rev. Simeon Colton, Capt. RODERICK McRAE, of Wilmington, to Miss MARGARET McNEILL, youngest daughter of Neill McNeill, Esq.

In Moore county, on Thursday evening last, by Samuel C. Bruce, Esq. the Rev. WILLIAM HARPER, of Chatham county, to Miss MARY DAVIS, daughter of Jas. C. Davis, Esq.

DIED,

At her residence near this town, on Thursday, the 28th Sept., of paralysis, Mrs. CATHARINE BOWELL, relict of the late Abner F. Bowell, in the 55th year of her age. Impelled by the influence of that religion of which she was a consistent professor, and constrained by pure benevolence, her activity in doing good never wearied; she was the constant friend of the needy, and lost no opportunity to bind up the broken hearts of the distressed. The amiable qualities of this excellent woman will live long in the memory of her relatives and friends.—*Communicated.*

In Davidson county, on Monday the 25th ult., JOHN MILLER, Sen., aged 81 years 6 months.

In Bladen County, on the 22d ultimo, JOHN COUNCIL WILKINSON, son of Philip Wilkinson, deceased, and Margaret Wilkinson, after an illness of about six days, aged 19 years, 7 months and 22 days. On the 4th of August 1835, he became converted and after a short time joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a regular member of that branch of the Protestants. He died in the full triumphs of faith and expressed all willingness to the will of his God. He has given his relatives and friends full confidence that he is now happy, and that to all eternity. He has left his mother and family to mourn their irreparable loss, and his acquaintance and neighbors the loss of a true and benevolent friend.

At his residence, near Memphis, Tenn., on the 18th ult., Col. JOSEPH GRAHAM, a son of the late Gen. Joseph Graham of Lincoln, N. C. aged about forty years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 30, Henrietta Steamboat Co's. Lighters, Only Son and Water Witch, with Goods for sundry persons.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 4.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	30 a 35
Ditto, apple,	70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 13	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	22½	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 a 3 25
Corn,	70 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5 a 7½	Wheat, new	$1
Feathers,	35 a 40	Whiskey,	65 a 70
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

The Fall Term in Donaldson Academy commences this day, October 4th.

TIMBERED LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell a TRACT OF LAND, lying on Colly Swamp, in Bladen county, about 1½ or 2 miles from Black river, containing about

2000 ACRES

In one Tract, well Timbered with Pine. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to D. Anderson, or to the Subscriber.

W. J. ANDERSON.

Fayetteville, October 4, 1837. 61 4w

Money Lost!

ON yesterday, the Subscriber lost, in the street or in some store, about FIFTY DOLLARS, in Bank Notes, of the following description: One note of $20, and the balance in $5 and $10 notes, all of the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, I am not certain which. The money was, it is believed, wrapped in a piece of white paper, with the name of "J. Smith" or "J. S." on it, and the numbers "$69." A liberal reward will be paid for the restoration of the money.

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Of Johnston County.

Fayetteville Oct. 4, 1837. 61tf.

Mechanic Society.

A REGULAR meeting of this Society will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

H. B. SEDBERRY, Sec'y.

October 4, 1837.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution will resume its exercises on the third Monday of this month, in the spacious Buildings at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the "Planter's Hotel," under the conduct of the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, of South Carolina, a Gentleman eminently qualified, both by education and experience, for instructing Young Ladies; and he will be assisted by able and accomplished Female Teachers. All the various branches of female education (Music included) will be taught. Pupils may be accommodated with Board in the same building, with a genteel family, where their deportment and comfort will be carefully attended to; and Board may be had in other respectable families.

There will be two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each—and one vacation of twelve weeks, commencing in July.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Senior Class, $16 per Session,
Junior Class, $8 "

And 50 cents for Contingencies—all in advance.

☞ Additional charges for Music, Drawing, and Painting. Board $50 a Session.

S. COLTON,
C. McIVER,
D. ANDERSON,
G. McNEILL,
H. LEETE,
H POTTER,
} School Committee.

Fayetteville Oct. 2, 1837. 61tf.

SUGAR For Sale,

20 to 30 Hogsheads of a superior quality, for cash, on moderate terms, by the Subscriber.

JNO. H. COOK.

Fayetteville October 1, 1837. 61-4w.

AUCTION.

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, by order of the Executors, on Tuesday, October 10th, at the Store lately occupied by D. B Robinson & Co., the remainder of the Stock of GOODS of the late John M. Dobbin, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO, Auct'rs.

October 3, 1837. 61ts.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES,
Large and small BAROUCHES,
for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove his family from the State of North Carolina, will offer for sale, on the 21st day of October next, all his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, and also his REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

September 23, 1837. 61tf

Five Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, on the 29th of September, a bound boy named ABSALOM REVELS. He is a very bright mulatto, about 15 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring him. The above reward, but no expenses and no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, October 4, 1837. 61-3w

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

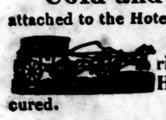
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well urnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 bhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double-barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

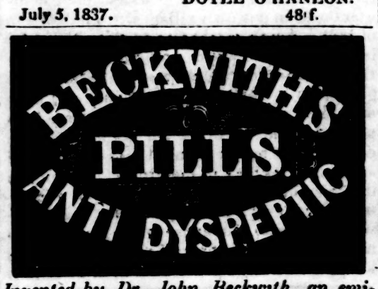
NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.

A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.

DOYLE O'HANLON.

July 5, 1837. 48tf.



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville. N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

NEW

WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their a doption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
130 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

JUST received, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a genera assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves,

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. NcNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837. 58tf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,

30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. J. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48-tf.

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil; part pure, part common.
6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1837. 54tf.

Commission & For Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having re... in Wilmington for the purpo... the above business, respectfully ... vices to the public. Goods consigned ... forwarded with the utmost dispatch ... ry particularity observed.—Particular ... oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, ... Staves, &c. as well as the purchase ... flatters himself that a knowledge of ... bined with unremitting attention, ... a share of public patronage.

WM. O. ...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nor... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker ... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, ...

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received ... ministration on the personal ... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at ... 1836, of Cumberland County Court ... having claims against the Estate ... ceased, are hereby requested to ... the Subscriber within the time pre... or this notice will be plead in bar ... and all persons indebted to said ... quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGH...

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late ... & JOHNSON, are hereby ... subscriber alone is authorized to ... and it is essential that the accounts ... tled without delay.

DAN...

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW BOOK

WASHINGTON IRVING'S ... TAINS, or adventures in ... Bulwer's Athens, its rise and fall; ... gate, by the author of the Pickwick ... ton, by the author of Rookwood; ... gypt, Arabia Petræ, and the Holy ... of Society, by the Countess of ... souri Harmony; Ruled Paper, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

August 1, 1837.

J. A. Pleasants, Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly ... returned from Europe, and ... lection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S ...

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated ... ders in this country, having ... ments with the Subscriber to receive ... all orders for their Bells of any ... which they will warrant of the very ... quality, not surpassed by any Bells ... Also, Town Clocks, Church and ... of superior finish and tones. Orders ... information given by

JAMES ...

N. B. They will warrant their Bells ... any fail to give satisfaction, they ... ed for another. Also Old Bells re... *Fayetteville, October* 20.

French Burr Mill ... For Wheat, and Cologne ... Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent ... the above Mill Stones in this ... Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, ... would here inform those wanting ... they can be furnished by sending ... me at this place. *We warrant* the ... *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a ... stead.

C. J. O...

Brick Building

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic ...

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE ...

A FRESH SUPPLY of this ... lar Medicine. Just received ...

December 6, 1836.

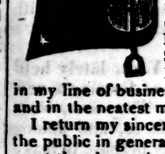
NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified ... to the last Will and Testament ... DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies ... debted to the said Estate, to make ... ment, as further indulgence cannot ... all persons having claims against ... present them within the time prescribed ... or this notice will be plead in bar ...

JAMES C. DOBBIN.

June 13, 1837.

SADDLERY,



I HAVE moved ... the House ... by Dr. Thomas ... the North side ... nearly opposite ... er & McLaurin's ... I will keep con... SADDLES, BRIDLES ... NESS, and all ... in my line of business, made of the ... and in the neatest manner.

I return my sincere thanks to ... the public in general, for the liberal ... ment they have given me, and ... strict attention to business, to merit ... of their custom. All orders ... shortest notice. Repairing done ...

GEORGE W. ...

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1837.

Iron and Molas...

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half ... Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best ... manure. Those that want rich ... to apply for this Plaster, as now is the ... it advantageously. Call on J. E. ... doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, ...
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, ... ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, ... Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly ...
All of which I will sell low for Cash ...
He intends to keep a large and ... these articles at all times, and from his ... for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and ... can always speak confidently as to the ... the articles.

JOHN F. PATT...
3 doors South of the ...

February 22, 1837.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER ... ceived from the Salem Mills ...
Also,
10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's ... MANAC, for the year 1838, and for ...

C. J. O...

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.